

NEW HOWE PICTURES SCORE AT COLUMBIA

Building of Panama Canal One of Big Features of This Week's Program.

Glorifying the rattle, snuffle and bang of a steam shovel; making the rattle of a planing mill, not only acceptable to the ear but necessary; converting the hoisting of a steam engine to the most satisfying incidental music—these are some of the sentiments that the Lyman H. Howe entertainment, such as given at the Columbia Theater this week every afternoon and evening, created in the minds of the audiences that witnessed them. The Howe program is advertised as a travel festival in motion pictures. As a matter of fact, the Howe performance not only provides the travel idea, but the travel idea with all the trimmings that actual travel, except the dust and dirt, is true that there was some smoke in the "Columbia Theater" after the performance yesterday. The deep detonations of the blasts on the Panama canal accounts for these.

The principal feeling of a spectator after seeing a performance of the Howe specialties is one of completeness. It is not fair to call the program an exhibition of moving pictures because the moving pictures are but part of the entertainment. It is a wonderful thing to be carried over to the northern hemisphere, to flit from Paris to Yellowstone Park and from Switzerland to the Panama Canal and, in the same way, to go again, as Mr. Perimeter would say, to all these things to the accompaniment of the various incidents of the perfectly co-ordinated with the machine that makes them.

Noises might be said to be the principal feature of the Howe show; therefore, noises that ring with perfect truth and reality on the ear, ear-splitting as some of them may be, are in such perfect accord with the picture that is shown of the thing that originally produced them, the spectator welcomes rather than objects to them. But the program is something more than noises. The pictures of the Panama Canal in the course of construction, the sea in a storm, the mountains of the northwest, the Paris Exposition park, and a dozen other real things, to say nothing of the comedy photographs, the animated cartoons and the various incidents of the play, give the audience that see them a sense of being completely entertained.

The Howe program is shown for three weeks at the Columbia, with a change of program each week.

UNCLE JOE RETURNS ON REFUGEE SHIP

Liner Chartered to Bring Americans From the War Zone Reaches New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Four hundred more Americans who were stranded in the European war zone again set foot on American soil today when the Lloyd Sabaudino liner Principe di Udine put in at her pier. The liner was chartered by R. C. Smith, dock commissioner of New York, to bring Americans from Europe. Included among the passengers were Joseph G. (Uncle Joe) Cannon, former Speaker of the House, and his daughter, President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, and his family, and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Stories of flight from Germany and arrests in France were told by the passengers. William J. Davis, of Indianapolis, said he was arrested in Paris when German soldiers believed he was carrying wireless messages sent from the Eiffel tower to the Allies, and upon his chest carried a device which resembles a telephone receiver.

The French liner Chicago arrived here last night, from Havre with 323 passengers. The liner was held at Havre for six days after the American refugees had gone aboard. After leaving port she was held up several times by French torpedo boats until her papers were shown, but no German warships were encountered.

On the way over a committee was organized on the Chicago to collect Red Cross funds. Frederick W. Heller, of Minneapolis, was made chairman and reported that \$300 was collected.

Burned by Automobile.

Robert A. Webb, aged thirty, 115 Fifth street northeast, was painfully burned on the right hand and arm by explosion of gasoline while adjusting the engine of his automobile while on the morning road. The injury was dressed at Casualty Hospital.

Wholesale Produce Market

EGGS—Nearby, fresh, 27c per doz., South, 28c per doz.
BUTTER—New York, new, 14c per lb.; 15c per lb.
BUTTER—Single print, 20c per lb.; tub, 14c per lb.; 15c per lb.
LIVE POULTRY—Quotations furnished by Kray, Price & Co.—Hens, 16c per lb.; chickens, 15c per lb.; turkeys, 18c per lb.; ducks, 13c per lb.; spring chickens, 18c per lb.
LIVE STOCK—Veal calves, 10c per lb.; fat sheep, 40c per lb.; spring lambs, 45c per lb.
VEGETABLES—Quotations furnished by Taylor, Walter & Co.—Potatoes, 12c per bushel; 15c per bushel; 18c per bushel; 20c per bushel; 22c per bushel; 24c per bushel; 26c per bushel; 28c per bushel; 30c per bushel; 32c per bushel; 34c per bushel; 36c per bushel; 38c per bushel; 40c per bushel; 42c per bushel; 44c per bushel; 46c per bushel; 48c per bushel; 50c per bushel; 52c per bushel; 54c per bushel; 56c per bushel; 58c per bushel; 60c per bushel; 62c per bushel; 64c per bushel; 66c per bushel; 68c per bushel; 70c per bushel; 72c per bushel; 74c per bushel; 76c per bushel; 78c per bushel; 80c per bushel; 82c per bushel; 84c per bushel; 86c per bushel; 88c per bushel; 90c per bushel; 92c per bushel; 94c per bushel; 96c per bushel; 98c per bushel; 100c per bushel.

Magical Effect of New Face Peeler

To maintain a clear, white, youthful complexion, there is nothing so simple to use and yet so effective as ordinary mercurized wax, which is sold in every drug store. Just apply the wax at night as you would cold cream. In the morning wash it off with warm water. If you've never tried it you can't imagine the magical effect of this harmless home treatment. It causes the old worn-out skin to come off in minute particles, a little at a time, and soon you have entirely shed the offensive cuticle. The fresh young underlain now in evidence is so healthy and girlish looking, so free from any appearance of artificiality. You wonder why you have not heard of this marvelous complexion-renewing secret long ago.

Equally magical in its action is a simple wrinkle-removing lotion made by dissolving an ounce of powdered sassafras in a half pint of witch hazel. Bathing the face in this for two or three minutes immediately affects every line and furrow and improves facial contour wonderfully.—Advt.

Tells How the Nation Can Be the Housewife's Friend

What the Farm Woman's Problem Really Means to the Nation Described by Mrs. Flora McDonald Thompson in Urging a Bureau of Woman's Labor.

An army of 20,000,000 women sacrificing their lives to industrial inequality.

Blind, dumb obedience to a law of the species keeps women making homes in spite of the cost.

The family washtub is as fatal to the profession of maternity as a cotton mill.

The majority of women criminals is recruited from the kitchens of American homes.

Startling are these facts. But it is left to Flora McDonald Thompson, of Washington, philosopher, editorial writer, author, poet, and newspaper worker, to call these facts to the attention of Congress.

The unpaid labor of wives, the industrial situation of home makers is officially ignored, because they are not "wage earners." Yet there are six home makers to one wage earner.

The observations of years in American and European cities, notably in Paris and London are being incorporated in this Washington woman's book, now in preparation, on "Women and Work," dealing with women's unrecognized labor.

Mrs. Thompson wants a Bureau of Woman's Labor to be established, and in this, the first of a series of articles to be published exclusively in The Washington Times, she shows what the farm woman's problem really means.

By FLORA McDONALD THOMPSON.

The farm woman's problem is of personal interest to all American women because therein the housewife's problem is more definitely stated than anywhere and upon a correct solution of the housewife's problem the whole problem of the labor of women depends.

Moreover, on the farm, the housewife's problem has obtained a certain standing in the Government as expressed in the attitude of the Department of Agriculture toward the work of farm women, and that is of the greatest consequence to all women for until public opinion, operative in Government, shall take due cognizance of the work which women do unpaid for the family in the home, women have no hope of justice in any of their industrial relations.

About a year ago I petitioned the Secretary of Labor, then face to face with the task of organizing the new Department of Labor, to take steps to create a bureau of woman labor. This petition was widely circulated and clearly appeared upon the newspapers, and has been discussed by a great many organizations of women. The idea instantly found favor with Theodore Roosevelt. A leader of the Democratic party has personally assured me that he would like to see the Children's Bureau made over into a women and children's bureau. The Secretary of Labor has not committed himself on the subject, except in his first message to Congress, which makes it clearly appear that the United States Department of Labor is in fact a department of organized labor.

Have "No Occupation."

Little present hope, therefore, attaches to the effort I have made to invoke the offices of that department on behalf of the housewives of the country—a body of workers who are so far removed from recognized labor interests that the United States census-taker puts them down on his record as having "no occupation."

I want the United States Department of Labor to do is to consider the housewives of the country as being in the economic center of the world's production of wealth.

I want to be the work which women do unpaid in the home for the family raised from the obscurity which makes the American kitchen the darkest Africa of the economic sphere.

I want this done because the solution of every problem of woman labor depends on that, and because the matter conditions many other business and social problems which cannot so much as be correctly stated until the housewife's value is definitely associated with the occupation of women in the home.

There are approximately 20,000,000 women in the United States whom the Government describes as having "no occupation" or those 20,000,000 women, then, a minute quantity relative to the moral greatness and material prosperity of the United States.

Race suicide, cost of ill-health, divorce are some of the processes involved in a reply that is being written in the history books.

Those 20,000,000 women are pre-eminently the home makers and the mothers of the country. Yet the value of their work in Government and in business is that not being wage-earners they are not occupied and conversely that for the wage-earner.

Give Economic Value.

To associate the idea of economic value with the occupation of women in the home would tend to eliminate the household shirk and to better labor conditions in the home. Many a marriage would still be on a job; "sweating" women in the home would arouse as much indignation as now about such "sweating" them in the shop.

The petition which I addressed to the Secretary of Labor, pointed out that a profitable service to be undertaken by a Bureau of Woman Labor would be to promote knowledge of new and profitable occupations for women in the home. This is now being done by the Agricultural Department with no regard paid to the labor problem involved, and is therefore of about as much practical help to women on the farm as it would be to cultivate patterns for dollies or any other kind of fancy work.

Joy of Living, Not Wages.

An official of the American Federation of Labor has raised the objection that any effort to create work for women in the home by taking it back from the factory, such as canning, preserving, for example, is retrogression of industry.

My answer to that is this: It is time that American labor was studied in the light of the way of living instead of solely with reference to the money to be got out of labor. Progression of industry should be measured in the terms of life which industrial conditions make possible for the workers. That should be the test of whether certain kinds of work now done in factories might not in some cases be made the occupation of women in the home.

It is not even the figure of wages paid to labor which alone determines industrial progression. The kind of life enjoyed by the family and the woman of the family in her individual rights, is part of the test of good or bad labor conditions.

The wage-earners of the country are conscious of possessing a certain control over capital. Women are becoming conscious of an efficient control which they possess over both labor and capital. It is manifest in the diminishing birth-rate of the American people—in the three-tenths of a child which recent statistics apportion among college-bred mothers. The reasons are many and far-reaching why a bureau of woman's labor should exist for the better understanding and improved condition of the occupation of women in the home.

For lack of assistance to be rendered by such bureau, the work the Secretary of Agriculture has undertaken for farm women, cannot possibly realize the hope he has raised among those women.

[In tomorrow's issue Mrs. Thompson will consider whether farming pays women and indicates the reason for the abandonment of American farms.]

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Eight Miles by Trolley from Washington.



Mrs. FLORA McDONALD THOMPSON

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Some Applications.

This idea has various applications to life.

"Where are you working now, Mamie?" I overheard a New York shop-girl ask of a friend.

"I answered Mamie, with an air loss of the head, 'I ain't working nowhere now; I'm married.'"

Here is an overbite of the same picture:

"Mrs. K's family numbers eight, including six children under sixteen years of age. Mr. K is a glass worker. He earns \$14 per week and keeps \$2 per week for shaving and drink. Mrs. K is janitor of the tenement in which they live and they have three rooms on the ground floor, rent free in exchange for the woman's services. There is very little furniture, but the rooms are as neat as possible with so many children."

"Mrs. K is constantly scrubbing and cleaning. She is a good cook and gives the children nourishing food, and her husband demands the best of everything. She buys ends of meat at a wholesale butcher and gets it much cheaper that way. She bakes the bread for the family. The children are fat, with red cheeks, and look like country children. The mother is high-strung, nervous, and overworked. The standard of dress is like to see the Children's Bureau clothes from Hebrews. She says the material is better than could be bought new for the same money."

"The father has very good clothes and so have the oldest boys. The mother has nothing but wrappers and the children have very little, but are usually clean. None of the family ever has any recreation except the father and oldest boy."

"Mrs. K went on a day's outing with a fresh party, and said it was the first time she had been anywhere in seven years. Mrs. K never goes to church, but sends the older children with 2 cents every Sunday." (Family Budgets of Workingmen: Louise Bolard More.)

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BOY FLAGS TRAIN; NEARLY WRECKS IT

Sprint Down Track Stops Following Train as Lad Returns "Lost Signal."

A twelve-year-old boy came near causing a disastrous rear-end collision on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near the scene of the recent fatal crash, this morning, when he flagged the Frederick local due here from Frederick, Md., at 3:30 P.M.

As usual, the train was crowded, as was the Hagerstown train, following it. The engineer of the Frederick local jammed the Hagerstown train, which was being backed, a near and narrow escape. The boy, who lives at Stott's, near the District line, frantically waving a red flag on the track ahead, not far from the Stott station.

Quick work was necessary to flag and halt the Hagerstown train, which had encountered a remarkable case of collision was narrowly averted through the agility of the flagman, who put sufficient space between himself and the Frederick train to give the second engineer stepping room.

In the meantime, the engineer, conductor and many passengers piled out, and surrounded young Shipley, demanding to know the danger. Unabashed, the boy explained that he had found a red flag on the track and wanted to return it. He was questioned closely, but to no further effect.

The conductor took the flag, and the trainmen unanimously admitted that they had encountered a remarkable case of collision was narrowly averted through the agility of the flagman, who put sufficient space between himself and the Frederick train to give the second engineer stepping room.

Mrs. V. B. Edwards Dead.

Active Church Worker

Mrs. Mary E. Edwards, wife of Vedantus B. Edwards, attorney-at-law, and for more than forty years a resident of this city, died Saturday morning after an illness of two weeks.

President of the Metropolitan Church Auxiliary and the Women's Foreign Mission Society at the time of her death, for many years secretary of the Ladies' Aid Society of the same church, a director of the deaconess board of the Women's Home Missionary Society of Washington, Baltimore Conference, and secretary of the incorporated board of deaconesses, Mrs. Edwards has spent a life active in church and charitable work. She was also an officer of the Excelsior Literary Club.

She was born in Connersville, Ind., sixty-nine years ago. After her marriage to Mr. Edwards, she came with her husband to Washington, where the family have resided ever since. Besides her husband she leaves four children, two daughters, Miss Grace Edwards and Miss Fay Edwards, both of Washington, and two sons, Clifton V. Edwards, a lawyer of New York, and Deltus M. Edwards, of the staff of the New York Herald.

To Cure Salt Rheum and Scaly Skin

A Most Effective Treatment Quick in Results

It is simply great to use S. S. S. for the blood and get a fine, healthy skin, no more salt rheum, itching, scales, eczema, tetter nor any other skin affliction. What a wonderful affliction! Perhaps you have grown and pained for years with mere temporary relief.

The trouble is in your blood and merely applying ointment to the surface because the skin is a natural outlet. In time the tiny nerve threads in the skin lose their energy, the tissue cells break down and nature must have help. Now, the skin is but a network of tiny blood vessels, nerves and a modified form of mucous membrane in which blood impurities are prepared for elimination.

Get a bottle of S. S. S. today of any druggist. Use this splendid, purely vegetable blood cleanser and get rid of all skin troubles.

Avoid substitutes. Don't accept them. Write the Swift Specific Co., 109 Swift Bldg. Atlanta, for their wonderful book on skin diseases.—Advt.

Reject Woman Suffrage.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 24.—The Swedish parliament has rejected the bill for women's suffrage. The Socialists had given the bill their support.

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IN TEN DAYS
Nadinola CREAM
The Unequaled
Beauty
USE AND EN-
DORSED BY
THOUSANDS
Gratified to re-
move tan, freckles,
pimples, liver spots,
etc. Extremes caused
about twenty days.
Leaves the skin clear, soft, healthy.
Tub size, 50c and \$1.00. By toilet
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TODAY—drop in to any office of Southern Railway or Connecting Lines

YOU will receive courteous co-operation in arranging your vacation. You will become acquainted with an amazing 30,000 square mile mountain playground—THE LAND OF THE SKY—in Western North Carolina.

The scenic beauties of the region have no duplicate in America. Eighty peaks over 5,000 feet high. Golf, motoring, riding, driving. There is no cessation of the brilliant social life here during August and September.

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JESUITS COMPLETE RESEARCH STUDIES

Summer Conference, in Which Twenty Science College Professors Took Part, Ends.

The summer science conference, which this year brought to Washington twenty science professors from the Jesuit colleges of the Maryland-New York province, was concluded today at Georgetown University, where it has been in session for the last month.

These conferences were initiated in order to give the instructors in the various Jesuit educational institutions an opportunity for research work in the sciences in preparation for the ensuing school year. Particular attention was given this year to physics, chemistry, biology and geology, and conferences were also held for the discussion of topics of general interest.

The Rev. Francis A. Tondorf, S. J., in charge of the Georgetown observatory, was director of the physical and biological work of the conference. The work in geology was under the direction of the Rev. Joseph A. Tondorf, S. J., of Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., and the Rev. George L. Coyle, S. J., of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., supervised the work in chemistry.

Those in attendance at the conference included the Rev. John P. Gallagher, William Cullen, and Clarence Shaffrey, of Holy Cross College; the Rev. Henry Avery and George Strothaver, of Ham University, Fordham, N. Y.; the Rev. Henry Wenneberg and John F. Eay, of Boston College, Boston; the Rev. William Crawford and Paul Parsons, St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.; the Rev. Arthur Hohman and James Mahoney, St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia; the Rev. Walter Summers, Canisius College, Buffalo; the Rev. Bernard Fuller, St. Francis Xavier College, New York City; the Rev. Robert Bryant, Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.; the Rev. Plus Moore, Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash.; the Rev. Zachary Maher, Santa Clara College, San Francisco; the Rev. William Logue, Georgetown University, Washington.

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It is safe to use anywhere, even by the smallest member of the family.

Applied to cuts, wounds, and bruises, it kills the germs, makes the wound aseptic and promotes rapid healing.

Use Absorbine Jr. wherever a high-grade liniment or a safe, powerful germicide is indicated.

To allay pain; to reduce sprains, wrenches, swollen veins or sinuses, warts, soft bunions.

To heal cuts, bruises, sores and ulcers.

To spray the throat if sore or infected.

(A 10-cent bottle of Absorbine Jr. kills Diphtheria Bacilli in 4 minutes.)

\$1.00 and \$2.00 per bottle at druggists or postpaid.

A Liberal Trial Bottle will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 448 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Internal Revenue Sets New Mark in Receipts

Internal revenue receipts for the past fiscal year were the greatest in history, totaling \$380,008,894, or \$35,500,000 more than the previous year, according to the preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn.

This increase was brought about by the corporation and income taxes, as the revenue receipts from ordinary

sources fell below recent years by many millions.

From the corporation excise tax the Government received about \$10,671,171; from the corporation income tax about \$32,456,662, and from the individual income tax about \$28,383,538.

The principal item of decrease from the previous year was in the tax on distilled spirits which fell off by nearly \$5,000,000.

Of the total collected, spirits brought in \$183,879,343; tobacco, \$76,789,433; fermented liquor, \$46,366,330; oleomargarine, \$1,253,683; and playing cards, \$555,283, with smaller amounts for miscellaneous items.

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NEW Player-Piano Guaranteed \$275

Used \$600 Steinway \$250 Terms \$7 Month

G STREET AT THIRTEENTH

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